

# The News-Scimitar

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## FRANCE AND GERMANY

France was our ally and Germany was the enemy in the war from which we have not yet technically emerged, and it is far from the intention of Americans to change sides now. The faults they have found recently with French policy were not brought forward for the purpose of humiliating France or encouraging the enemy, but for the improvement of a situation in which America has a right to speak in a frank and friendly manner for the good of all concerned.

It seems that our gallant allies have a greatly exaggerated respect for the military menace of Germany today.

Apparently the dispatch of some 20,000 German troops into the neutral and prohibited zone for the sake of putting down revolution excited the French government to an act of panic—there is no other means of accounting plausibly for the French occupation of Frankfurt—exposing France to the disgrace of being publicly disapproved by her allies.

During the late war the darkest pessimism reigned at one time or another in France respecting the prospects against Germany, and it was largely justified. But after the tide turned, there were innumerable Frenchmen to be found even among the most intelligent classes who still persisted in thinking Germany invincible, and since the war has been won and ended these consider the victory a very temporary blessing.

It is perfectly true that we do not envy France her neighbor on the northeast, for the Germans seem to be both by nature and by intention obstreperous and disagreeable, and what is more, they multiply rapidly in the biological sense of the word.

Nevertheless the victory was as monumental and sweeping as anything on record, and it is not in the nature of men to invite such a disaster twice. As an evidence that the German people had decided to break with militaristic leaders, a government of the most plebeian and uninteresting character was elected and holds office to this day, altered only by certain changes in its personnel in the socialist and unmilitary direction. To supplement that evidence, there is the fiasco of the military coup attempted not long ago by the old guard of the Prussian junker element, and the subsequent proof that the real danger confronting Germany is not militarism but Bolshevism.

The situation is not as it was in 1871, when Germany had won a war instead of losing. But it would seem that in that year was born a fear of Germany which has become a cult in France, a superstition, a thing not worthy of the famous Gallic cock.

It is desirable now, as the French premier recently has said, that France should reopen friendly relations with Germany as soon as it is honorably possible, but it does not further this worthy object for France to send negro troops to take possession, without the clearest possible reason, of one of the proudest of the German cities, the birthplace of Goethe.

## A FAIR EXCHANGE

The large and profitable business plying by British authors and critics in the course of their lecture tours through this country during recent years has caused some apprehension to be expressed from time to time by patriots as to the unfavorable trade balance being created against us in the literary markets of the world.

Their name is legion, but the casual man can cite the names of the poets Masfield, Noyes, Yeats and Nichols, the playwright Dunsany, the novelists Galsworthy and Walpole, and the critic Powys, as among those British men of letters who have dispensed uplift to huge American audiences and departed with much American loot.

Thirsty for spiritual essences, it would appear that misguided fellow countrymen at the rate of two dollars a sip have been eager to try these imported bottlings from British shores, much to the disgust of those native literary lights who believe fully in the efficacy of the home brew, and are convinced of the necessity of a very high protective tariff against foreign goods of this class.

It is therefore a pleasure to observe by the recent cables from London that America is on the point of getting back all that she has lost, and more, by means of a successful invasion of English markets. We do not refer to the vulgar trade in pork and cotton, but to the commerce in that highly esthetic commodity known as jazz music. Reports agree that London and the English cities are totally infatuated with American jazzes, and that American bands are gathering in pounds sterling, which have not yet depreciated to the point of being sneezed at, on a fabulous scale.

This is sweet revenge. If it seemed bitter that British should dispose of such handsome figures of her surplus of culture to gullible America, the balance is righted when it is found that we too have an article in excess which British customers are clamoring for at great profit and considerable relief to ourselves.

It will be of interest to see which of two events will happen first: Will America drop back with a bang, after being lifted up so far and no farther, or will Britain cry quits, breathless and dizzy with keeping time to the fifty-seven varieties of syncopated American blues?

## TURKEY

Slowly but surely the Fates are weaving their net and binding it around the once great empire of Turkey. The allies mean to remove this great menace to civilization. The sultan is still the nominal head of the empire, but under him are rich and powerful satraps and subordinates who rule and drive him as the grand dukes formerly ruled and drove the ill-fated czar of Russia. But the Turkish empire is doomed. It has proven itself unfit to exist, and it must pass. The allies are moving cautiously, but every move they make lessens the once illimitable power of the Turk. They are closing in on him, and their collapsing force is suffocating.

Once Constantinople is in other hands, the sultan will have no stake with which to gamble with other nations, playing one against the other, as he has so skillfully and successfully done for many years. It has taken time and it will take more time to bring about the desired change. The task is a big one and the consequences are to be momentous.

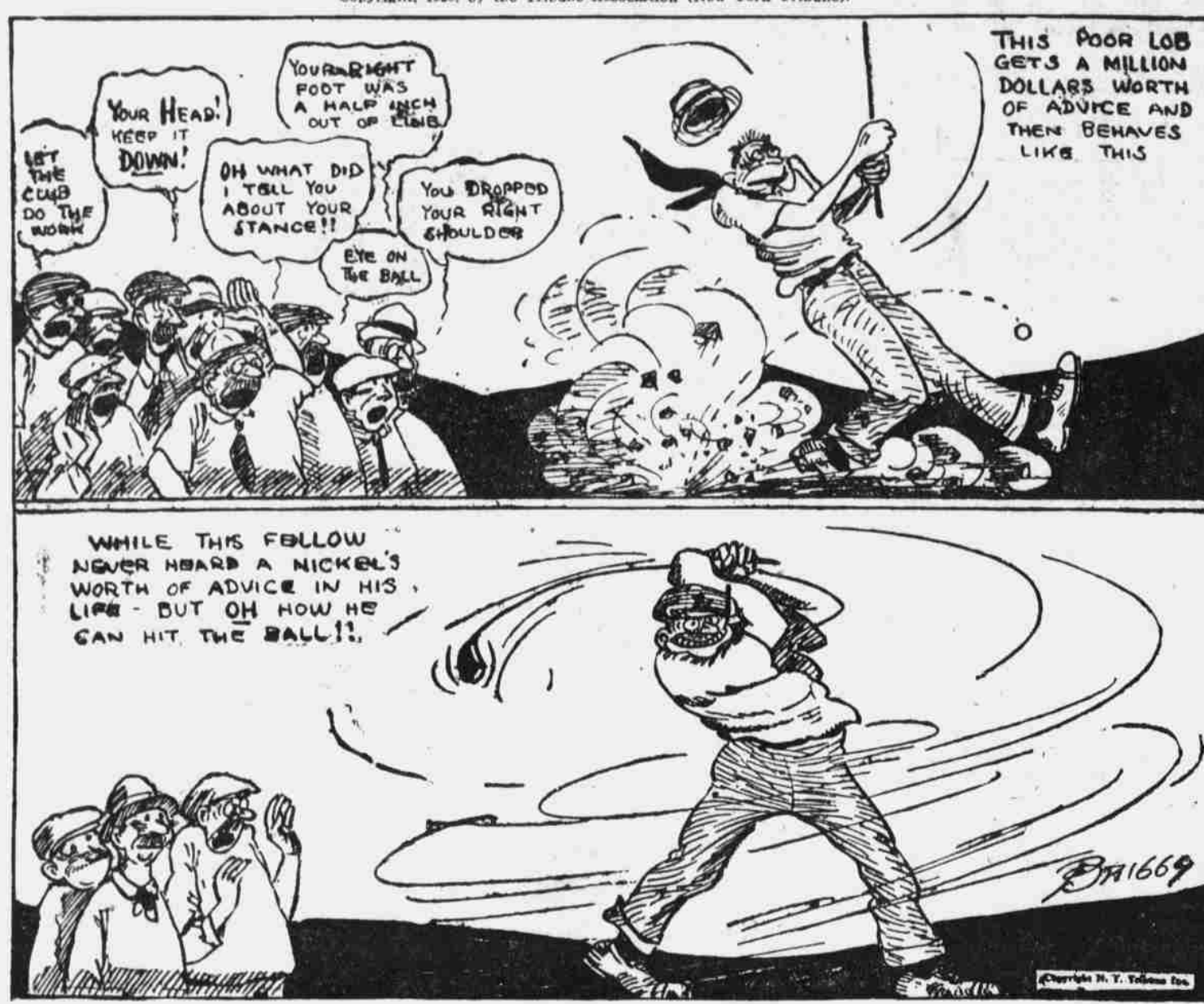
Power and place are slipping away from Turkey, and in less than a great many years it will cease to function as a nation of consequence. It has lived by blood and oppression, and retribution is surely coming to it. Speed the day!

"Mexico on the verge of another revolution," says a headline, which fails to state what she proposes to do with the one now in progress.

Some people may get comfort from the statement that prices have reached the peak, but the peak is too far out of range to interest us.

## It's Just a Case of Some Do and Some Don't—By Briggs

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## The Question Box

Q. Were Washington and Lincoln the only presidents whose birthdays came in the month of February?—E. A. S.  
A. In addition to Washington and Lincoln, President William H. Harrison was born in the month of February, his birthday having been February 9, 1773.

Q. What is the average height and weight for a boy of 12?—E. Z.  
A. The average height of a boy of 12 years is 52.3 inches. A boy of that height should weigh 107.1 pounds.

Q. When was the first torpedo used?—H. F.  
A. The torpedo was first used in 1855 by an Italian inventor named Giuseppe. It was used to destroy the bridge across the river Scheldt at Antwerp.

Q. How much money did the treasury department collect in the first installment of income and excess profit taxes due March 15?—A. C.  
A. The final compilation has not been officially announced, but it is estimated that the March 15 installment of income and excess profit taxes will total \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Q. When were sleeping cars first used?—H. F.  
A. A sleeping car was put into service on the Cumberland Valley railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania railroad system), in 1835 or 1837, but was abandoned in 1848.

Q. How was the plant, Job's Tears, grown?—F. L. D.  
A. The seeds are sown in a warm place in February or March. The young plants will be ready to be placed outdoors late in May or June. They should be planted in good soil in a sunny location. After the flower blooms you will notice attractive bluish-white seeds which are popularly used in making jewelry.

Q. Who are the leading English critics?—F. L. D.  
A. Harry Gordon, George Duncan, Ted Ray and Abe Mitchell are generally rated as the leading English critics.

Q. For what service was the late President Theodore Roosevelt awarded the Nobel peace prize?—H. K.  
A. For the part he took in the bringing about a cessation of hostilities in the Russo-Japanese war and the negotiation of the Portsmouth peace treaty.

Q. Where is the Yerkes observatory?—R. Y.  
A. The Yerkes observatory is the astronomical observatory of the University of Chicago. It is located at Williams Bay, Wis. It was founded in 1892 by Charles T. Yerkes, and was completed in 1896.

Q. Who are the chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties?—L. D. C.  
A. Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut is chairman of the national Democratic committee, while Will H. Hays of Indiana holds this position with the national Republican committee.

Q. When President Wilson had his interview with the pope, in what language did they communicate?—L. D. C.  
A. The fastest time in which we find record was made June 8, 1905, by

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train No. 18, eastbound, on the Western division of the Pennsylvania line, which ran 30 miles at the speed of 79 miles an hour. The train was made up of three cars and was running as a second section.

Q. Were there any earthquakes in the United States last year?—L. R.  
A. There were 87 earthquakes in the United States in 1919, according to the bulletin of the department of agriculture.

Q. What was the 1919 cotton crop in this country?—J. R. B.  
A. The final ginning report of the census bureau, issued March 20, fixed the 1919 cotton crop at 11,229,755 (valued) 500-pounds bales.

Q. When did William J. Bryan make the speech in which he used as a peroration the phrase, "whatever they may say of me, they can not say I have not fought the good fight; they can not say I have not kept the faith"?—R. D.  
A. This speech was made in 1904 at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, when he addressed the delegates after the first one being convention after the receipt of the famous "gold telegram" from the president-elect, Woodrow Wilson.

Q. Must a player accept an exposed card in poker?—R. C. M.  
A. On the original deal in poker an exposed card must be accepted, but a player may not accept an exposed card, but must deal another hand. In play have been helped.

Q. Who invented the linotype machine?—C. W.  
A. The linotype, which is indispensable in the publishing of newspapers, is the invention of Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore, the first one being made in 1885. It sets and casts in metal an entire line of type at one operation.

Q. What breed of dog is best suited to protect a poultry farm from thieves?—F. W.  
A. The bulldog, collie and rat terrier have proved particularly good protectors of poultry.

Q. What is the longest baseball game ever played?—J. K.  
A. The longest baseball game played in the major leagues was a 22-inning game between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh, May 22, 1917.

Q. Have we ever had a president elected without opposition?—R. T. S.  
A. George Washington was unanimously elected both in 1789 and in 1792.

Q. Any reader can get the answer to any question by writing The News-Scimitar, Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington, D. C. The bureau can not give advice on legal, medical and financial matters. It does not attempt to settle domestic troubles, nor to undertake exhaustive research on any subject. Write your question plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and inclose two-cent stamp for return postage. All replies are sent direct to the inquirer.

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## THE HASKIN LETTER

### AN EPIDEMIC OF WANDERLUST

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Ever since the war, the world has been in the grip of a tremendous wanderlust. People do not seem to be able to settle down.

The emigration of families from the West to the East has increased to such proportions as actually to frighten some of the old-time residents. And even on the Eastern coast, which is attracting so many newcomers, the population keeps shifting about in a most irresponsible and restless way.

Much of this travel is without plan and may almost be said to be unpremeditated. People just get up and move whenever the idea appeals to them, journeying as far as their money permits, and then counting upon a job or some friendly circumstance to impel them over until the next nomadic impulse seizes them.

At least, this is the way it looks to the Travelers Aid society of New York city, which has had to rush to the aid of 88,000 such irresponsible travelers during the past year. This is about twice as many as required assistance last year.

I don't know that a general discontent is responsible for it, but a Travelers Aid society, which is a branch of the Red Cross, is a general loose-footedness, as declared, puckering his brow in a desperate attempt to define the exact cause of so much unprecedented travel.

You see, the war uprooted a large number of people and planted them in new environments. Young women, who had always lived with their parents in small towns, were suddenly thrown into the work, and young men, who had never been away from their home villages, were suddenly thrown into the work, and young men, who had never been away from their home villages, were suddenly thrown into the work.

Because men are better able to take care of themselves when suddenly thrown into a new city than women, the Travelers Aid society is confined largely to the rescue of venturesome young women, and the greatest problem—the fact that it attracts thousands of young girls who become disoriented in their homes, and who hope to find growing room for their cramped personalities in the city.

The latest statistics regarding the Travelers Aid society are worth mentioning. Sixty-eight thousand of them were reported to the authorities as "missing" during the last year, of whom 4,000 completely disappeared in New York alone.

So the Travelers Aid society is kept busy bounding these ambitious but irresponsible young women, seeing that they get into the proper sort of lodging houses and employment bureaus. "A Travelers Aid society meets every incoming train and every incoming ship at New York, and with an experienced eye picks the runaways out from the crowd," says one of the society's workers.

"After handling so many of them, one of the aids explained, 'you get to know them by their expressions.' Many of them are really very nice, but they run from a class of persons which is repulsive to most of them. It is the money, which increases the danger they get into the proper sort of lodging houses and employment bureaus."

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## The Siberian Peril.

While the red menace in Siberia appears to a large section of the American press to justify the seizure of Vladivostok, Japan comes in for bitter denunciation from many editorial writers who attribute to her selfish, imperialistic motives. Some, like the Syracuse Post-Standard (Ind. Rep.) consider that "between a Japanese peril and a Bolshevik peril on the Pacific coast of Russia, the Western world would prefer the Japanese."

To the Nashville Banner (Ind.) it is "ominous of international involvement" but possibly capable of settlement by permitting Japan to exploit that portion of the Asiatic continent, to prevent her from becoming troublesome elsewhere.

Not to have seized the port would have been "national suicide" for Japan, believes the Dayton Daily News (Dem.) and the New York Tribune (Rep.) declares that her right and privilege cannot be questioned. The Tulsa Press (Ind.) sees a possible benefit to Russia; it says Japan can "bring out of that almost unexplored region confusion and anarchy a condition that will make stable government possible."

The occupant of the White House (Ind. Rep.) "does not seem to violate any of the principles for the maintenance of peace in the East upon which the allied powers are in agreement." Japan took the course that the United States would pursue if an enemy should penetrate Cuba and use the island as a base for unfriendly operations. Indeed, the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) chooses the same comparison, and remarks that America would fight Bolshevism in Central America as Japan has in Siberia, where she is now "guided by the policy of national self-defense."

But the Lynchburg News (Dem.) believes the Japanese have been a menace to Asiatic stability and civilization, and a "disgraceful policy" in the East. Japan as a matter of self-preservation and as a steward of world peace, could not allow it to continue.

Neither imperialism nor defense against the red menace is the motive of the coup, in the opinion of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind.) which thinks it is "a diplomatic move to aid in the suppression of the Korean rebellion," and adds: "It could not hope to take and hold this important port and terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, without the approval of the United States, but the Japanese military police can use this period of occupation to destroy the organization of the revolutionaries."

But the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.) thinks "the world is suspicious of moves by an imperialistic government to acquire new territory, but the world cannot afford to withhold from Japan the benefit of doubt." The New York Herald-Tribune (Ind. Dem.) admits Japan is right "from her own standpoint," and suggests that the United States should make a move to make an issue with Japan—will she be the rock on which the soviet government also is to strike disastrously?

As to Japan's right to occupy Vladivostok, the Lexington Leader (Rep.) says she "holds the same rights there that other nations are now exercising elsewhere." But for those who accuse Japan of the faults of the old order, the new order is no less unavailing. Explanations are at hand. The Toledo News-Bea (Ind.), for instance, points to the "common, everyday folk of Japan, the producers, have begun to fight for their political rights."

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